

MARRIAGE NORMS AMONG THE STUDENTS OF A. M. U. ALIGARH

A DISSERTATION

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by

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This is to certify that Mr. Mohd Suhaib completed the dissertation under my supervision. He had made full use of the original data which he collected for this purpose.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jamil Farooqi'.

(Dr. Jamil Farooqi)

Supervisor.

P R E F A C E

As it has been mentioned on the title cover, the present study has been conducted for the partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology. The investigator has tried his utmost to do full justice with the project in the hand but his attempts would have borne no fruits if he would have not been able to have the guidance of his learned teacher Dr. Jamil Farooqi, lecturer in the Department of Sociology, who has extended his all help and time at a great personal inconvenience. The investigator is short of words to express his gratitude to him adequately. Thanks are also due to Dr. M.M. Siddique and Dr. Noor Mohammad, lecturers, Department of Sociology, for their encouraging attitude and useful suggestions from time to time.

In the end, the investigator must say that the study is his own effort, and no body except him is responsible for any pitfalls and mistakes committed in the text.

Mohd. Suhail

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CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Marriage is an important social institution which was evolved to satisfy the sexual urges of human being. It is characterised as a "formal and durable sexual union of one or more men and one or more women which is conducted within a set of designated rights and duties"¹. It thus should be socially approved means of human cohabitation with the intent of permanence and it should also be conducted within a set of designated rights and duties. In marriage persons are involved in statuses and roles. Status is a position which a man occupies in the society. In a marriage relationship the specific statuses are those of husband and wife. As far as role is concerned it always refers to the expectations made of a person in a specific status, both in regard to the rights permitted him and the duties expected of him. Thus marriage requires that husband and wife fulfill certain rights and duties expected by them by society and certain rights and duties they expect of each other in their roles. A marriage has its own sub-systems comprising of ceremonies, rituals, rights and duties. But the important point is that this sub-system including specific rights and duties that comprise the roles of husband and wife may change from time to time within any one society, may differ from group to group in the same society and may also differ from one society to another. It is such differences in expectation that cause some people difficulty in trying to understand the behaviour of others. Failure to grasp these existing differences tends to result in the confusing and blurring of the role involved.

The value system that affects the different aspect of marriage is important from sociological point of view. It determines not only the husband wife relationship, modes of marriage, but in the long run it also affects the family structure. The norms of marriage are evolved in society and sanctioned by the society. It goes under changes from time to time according to the needs of the society as well as to the aspirations of the individuals.

The young generation of our society is a good conductor of social change. It has tendency to adopt innovations and it is also interested to make experiments by choosing new means and ways in new situations. They treat the existing pattern as lithorgic and thus reject it. The young people has valure and initiative and as such they have an urge to do things according to their own way. In this perspective it will be fruitful to study the attitude of educated young generation relating to marriage norms. It will reveal that what do they feel about marriage and to what extent marriage ^onorms are changed. Further it will enable us to understand the expectations as well as opinions of the young generation towards various aspect of marriage.

1.2 PROBLEM:

To study the attitudes of Aligarh Muslim University students towards marriage norms.

1.3 Preamble and justification:-

India is a tradition bound society and the norms that have been evolved overturn in respect of different aspects of marriage in family and society are still not quite healthy and encouraging. In past the general practice with regard to marriage were-

1. Selection of spouses was made by parents.
2. Second, early marriage.
3. Arranged marriage.
4. Discouraging love marriage, interreligious marriage and intercaste marriage.

In ancient time women were traditionally discouraged to take active position in society, educational and employment opportunities were denied to them. This position is slowly changing now and women are playing an increasingly active role in Indian society. The development of technology and the rapid growth of industrialisation brought drastic changes in the structure of human relationships. The development of material culture has brought changes in non material culture also which influence the people who are thinking in new terms and new dimensions. Some studies related to marriage practices have been conducted which are briefly reviewed in the subsequent section. But studies relating to the attitudes towards marriage are very few. Even the few studies (e.g. Kanan, 1962 & Kuppuswamy, 1957)² which were conducted are not of recent origin and mostly conducted in Southern or Western India. There is one study in Nainital area which also relates to marriage practices. Hence it is essential to study the current attitude of students towards marriage. Due to limited time and resources it is proposed to investigate only the attitudes of students towards marriage norms in this study.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

The present study aims at achieving the following objectives:-

1. To study the students opinion towards marriage norms.
2. To find out what do the students expect from their

3. To determine the attitudes of the students towards-
 - (a) The selection of life partner,
 - (b) Early marriage,
 - (c) Dowry system,
 - (d) Interreligious marriage,
 - (e) Divorce.
4. To study whether differentials in family background, rural urban background and economic levels of the students are associated with differential attitudes.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS:-

It is proposed to test the following set of hypothesis-

1. The perception expectations of students from their life partner is modern.
2. Majority of students think that physical appearance is an important criterion for the selection of spouses.
3. Majority of the students are not in favour of early marriage.
4. Majority of students are against dowry system.
5. Majority of the students are against interreligious marriages.
6. Majority of the students are in favour of divorce.
7. Students with high social and economic background have comparatively higher level of acceptance for arranged marriage, marriage without dowry and they reject early marriage and interreligious marriage.

1.6 REVIEW OF PERTINENT LITERATURE:-

In Vedic period post-puberty marriage seems to have been a usual practice. It was from about 400 B.C. onwards the marriageable

age was gradually lowered and the tendency on the whole seems to be in the direction of lower age at marriage. It was argued that if the girls were not married before puberty, every month their guardian will be guilty of the destruction of an embryo. But it was sometimes in the 6th and 7th century A.D. as P.V.Kane observes that the rule that the Brahman girls were to be married between eight to ten years became generally accepted.³ Mrs. Desai(1945) in her study found an average age at marriage 15.46. The minimum age at marriage in her list was four years and maximum thirty one years⁴.

Kapadia(1954) observed in his study on Hindu marriage and family that puberty marriage in the present generation had declined from 21.28 percent in the last generation to 2.36 percent⁵. One of the reasons for this change, at any rate for the educated class may be that the Child-Marriage Restrained Act of 1929 penalises marriage of girls below fourteen. In case of divorce Kapadia observed that 57% of the group of teachers of all ages endorsed in favour of divorce. In the light of these findings reported by Kapadia it can be said that the present Hindu kin by retaining the minimum marriageable age at 14 years, ignores not only the evils of early marriage but also does not recognise the recent trends in opinion on the subject. When the Child-Marriage Restraint Act was passed(1929), early marriage was a characteristic feature of the Hindu society. Among Muslims early marriage was not generally practiced but in villages there were instances of early marriage among Muslims also. Since that time there has been a distinct change in the outlook of the people and this has been reflected in a gradual rise in the age at marriage. New legislation must therefore attempt to give expression to the changed conditions and outlook by pushing up the minimum age

at marriage to add sixteen which is now extended upto 21⁶.

Merchant (1955) found that youngmen(24.5%) were more in favour of choice marriage than the middle aged(16.3%)⁷. Mrs. Desai (1945) reported 7.1% of marriage subjects had their own choice in the marriages and in 24.6% cases at least conscent was taken. Another result in her studies is that 47% were in favour of divorce and 49% were against it⁴. Hate(1948) found that 50% of the married women of her study had chosen their own partners. She also observed that 75% women opinioned in favour of the law of divorce and 24.3% against it⁸.

Mann(1972) reported that a girl is still not consulted about her marriage⁹. Some of the educated persons have heard of love marriages but not a single case of this kind of union exists. Such unions are traditionally discarded. All the widowers are allowed to marry but not the widows. A divorced or deserted women has a very poor image in the eyes of the people. Yadav(1970) found that gond's prefer monogamy but may have another wife in certain circumstances. The usually practiced adult marriages which are performed in many ways including exchange, capture, intrusion etc. Bright price is necessarily paid in marriages which is very expensive and therefore many families became indebted¹⁰. According to Ghuryer(1950) "A large majority of intercaste or mixed marriages is formed by couples where the female partners belong to caste lower than that of the male partners. At the opposite variety where the male partner belongs the lower caste is not altogether rare¹¹".

Tyagi(1970) made a study on marriages among the Bhokas¹². Bhokas inhabit the tarai and Bhabbar region of Kashipur tahsil in Nainital district. 20 Bhokas families were interviewed in a Bhokas village. They have several claims and follow the rule of chain-

exogamy. Due to Hindu influence they, at present have four main castes- Brahmin, Thakur, Ahir and Nai. Approval of Thakat(the head of panchayat) is sought in all marital alliances. Marriage in cross-cousins and parenal cousins is avoided. Monogamy is mostly followed. Divorce takes place when the girl is a chronic patient, mentally abnormal or of loose character. Widow remarriage is permitted but is not ceremonally solemnised. Mates are selected by the parents. Bride's price is important. Hindu practices of marriage are becoming prestigious. Still they are maintaining their cultural identity.

Das(1970) made an exploratory study of touchable-untouchable intercaste marriage in India during 1963 to 1968 in North India. He interviewed 21 males and females partners in intercaste marriage. He found that the dominant pattern in intercaste marriage is between low caste males of high achievements and high caste females of low achievements. Nineteen out of twenty one couples were in this classification. Conversely, the minor trend(2 out of 21) was the marriage between high caste males of low achievements and low caste females of high achievements.¹³

Jarapur(1972) made a study on child marriage in Malenad area of Mysore state. All with 13000 house holds in the 12 villages were covered and socio economic and demographic data for 3,793 men and 3,673 women were obtained. The findings are as follows¹⁴:-

1. Child marriage were more prevalent among women than men.
2. Out of 1554 married man 6.9% had married before the age of 18 years. On the other hand out of 1761 women 63.5% had married below 15 years of age. A declining trend in the proportion of child marriages could be observed and particularly among males in the 15.34 age

- groups was lower(7.2%) than that of older males(10.4%).
3. According to caste, child marriages are more prevalent among intermediate hindu caste group(10.3%) followed by high hindu caste group(9.6%). Among Muslim women child marriage was found in 52.7% of the cases as against 58.7% among Hindus as a whole.
4. Eight percent of illiterate^t males had married before attaining 13 years of age. Child marriages were found to be prevalent among illiterate women(66.3%) which is the contrast to higher educated women(33.3%).
5. The percentage of child marriages were high among both the high income(Rs. 3,000 and above per year) and the lower income group(less than 1000 per year). As regard to females, it was the highest in the low income group (66.2%) and lower in the high income group(57.1%).

However, the high association between educational background and actual age of marriage should not be taken at its face value because it is not educational or employment factor alone that has pushed up the age at marriage in such cases. It is mainly the difficulty of finding suitable bride grooms within the prescribed standards set by the caste and other norms. This observation is substantiated indirectly by a study conducted in Bombay city by Rajni Kothari which shows that a certain caste, low in education, married at a higher age than the better educated Brahmins. Even though search for the bride grooms began long before the actual age of marriage.

Kuppuswamy(1957) made a study to determine the attitude towards Hindu marriage and Divorce Bill(1952). The report is

published in a book form in 1957(as A study of opinions regarding marriage and divorce). Altogether 1303 people were tested of whom 530 were women and 773 were men. All of them belonged to Mysore city. 609 of them reported that they were born and brought up in villages during their childhood and the remaining 694 in the city. The people tested, ranged all the way from labourers(218) to teachers (169), lawyers(49) and doctors(35). Both among students and non-students, men as well as women attempt was made to study varying groups so that the sample is as representative as possible. In ascertaining the opinions, both group and individual methods were adopted. Students were tested by group method and the non-student by the individual method with the help of a questionnaires. All the findings reported by Kuppuswamy(1957) are very interesting. Some of his conclusions relevant to the proposed study are as follows²:

1. As regards the age at marriage for men 82.37% of the groups as a whole asserted that young men below 18 years should not marry. As regards the age at marriage for women, about 71% of the group asserted that girls below 15 years should not be married. Though the group as a whole was against girls getting married below 15 years, the opinion was not as strong as in case of age limit for men. The important thing is that he found that higher was the level of education and income, and younger was the age group, the greater was the percentage of people favouring the girls minimum age at 15.
2. About 86% of the whole group was against a girl below 16 years getting married without the consent of the guardian. Sex, caste, age, education, profession, income and other factors did not appear to effect ones opinion

regarding this problem.

3. Almost 63% of the group as a whole was in favour of divorce if the husband was impotent. Sex breakdown showed 73.8% of men were in favour of divorce and only 47.5 % of the women were in favour of it. Probably women did not like to divorce on this ground. Since other value in marital relationship might be esteemed more. In response to the general question whether a man may divorce his wife under certain circumstances, 64.48% of the groupd asserted that they were in favour of it.

Kanan(1962) studied imperically and reported on intercaste and intercommunity marriage in India. The study was undertaken in Maharashtra. The sample consisted of 200 couples of intercaste marriages and 50 couples of interreligious marriages in which one of the partner was Hindu. All the couples were between the age of 21 & 25 years at the time of their marriage. The conclusion arrived at by Kanan are as follows:¹⁵

1. The tendency of the younger generation is definately towards intercaste marriage, the binding of which can be traced to more than three decades back.
2. Higher education(65% of males and 55% of the females who studied in the same college) which is a product of western culture, seems to have marked influence upon the young men in as much as it promotes imbibing attitude to ignore the caste differences.
3. He also reported that out of 163 parents(male), 81 parti.

cipated in the intercaste marriages, 48 were not against it but did not participated in such marriages and 34 were against those marriages. In the case of 184 female parents 125 participated, 14 not against but did not participated but 45 were against it. Those who were not against such marriage expresses the reasons such as mothers love for male child, active workers in political cultured nature, progressive outlook and broadmindedness etc. Besides these reasons other reasons for the favourable attitudes were wealth and status of females and/or her family.

4. Parents are the first to visit in the case of females than in the case of males.
5. It is the mother rather than the father who is more for compromise and as such pays the first visit to the residence where their daughter and son in law are staying.

In a nutshell we can say that all the above mentioned studies are mainly based upon various aspects of marriage practices such as intercaste and intercommunity marriage, age at marriage, choice of marriage couples, dowary etc. As for as attitude and opinion of students towards marriage norms are concerned only few studies have been reported which indicated the change in attitude with increase in educational level and economic status. Keeping these in view, present study have been undertaken to study the attitude of the students towards marriage norms. This study will also be interesting because the population under study consists mostly of muslim students who are taking education in Aligarh Muslim University.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

2.1 RESEARCH DESIGN:-

This investigation is a small scale "sample survey".

2.2 POPULATION :-

The study is confined to the students of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. All the post graduate students were considered as eligible respondents and regarded as the units of the population of the study.

2.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURES:-

A two stage sampling procedure was adopted in order to sample out the population under study. On first stage the one faculty was selected. For this purpose list of faculties was prepared. In Aligarh Muslim University there are eight faculties and each faculty has various Departments. The faculties are as such:-

1. Faculty of Arts
2. Faculty of Commerce
3. Faculty of Engineering & Technology
4. Faculty of Law
5. Faculty of Medicine
6. Faculty of Science
7. Faculty of Social Sciences
8. Faculty of Theology.

In the present case faculty of social sciences was selected on the basis of random sampling. On the next stage two lists of male and female students of postgraduate classes were prepared and out of these two lists 50 males and 50 females were randomly selected. It was proposed to study only 100 students for time and money considerations. Thus the sampling in the present study consists of 50 males and 50 females student of the postgraduate classes in the

Faculty of Social Sciences. The advantage of this sampling is that a complete listing of the population is not required¹⁶.

2.4 COLLECTION OF DATA:-

Structured pre-coded interview schedule was used for collecting data. In all, 100 respondents were interviewed within 15 days (from August 10, 1976 to 25th August 1976), the period available for the survey purpose.

All the precautions were observed during the collection of data to obtain correct and reliable information and as such responses were recorded in a questionnaire. Sufficient time was given to establish rapport with the respondents and to make the purpose of study clear to them.

2.5 FIELD PROBLEMS:-

The following problems were encountered in the field during data collection:-

1. Most of the male students were not serious towards an interview. Some of them told me to fill up the questionnaire on my own accord. Some ^{other} said to write what the researcher want to write. However the researcher felt difficulty to convince them that it is a scientific study and it requires the true and frank opinion of the respondent. Later on the research first established rapport with the students and then explained the purpose of the research.
2. The female students in the beginning were somewhat hesitant to give answer of some questions relating to choice of life partner. Some of the female students were shy to respond the questions but they came out of their real reaction when the purpose of the study was

3. Most of the interviews were taken when the classes were over. At that time the students were not generally available. As far as the male students are concerned they were contacted at their respective hostels but in case of female students the researcher felt difficulty because it was a troublesome job to contact the female students in their hostels. However, the researcher took the interview of those students in the respective Departments.

2.6 DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE :-

Aligarh Muslim University is different from other Universities and higher centers of learning because the majority of students belong to Muslim community. It is unique in the respect that the ratio of muslims and non-muslims is 55 and 45 percent¹⁷. The other feature of the universe of the present study is that it has its own historical character in which its historical and cultural traditions play an important role. Thirdly it is a residential university and majority of the students use to reside in various hostels and as such they exhibit the similar culture. This University was selected because the researcher himself is a student of this University and he can easily conduct the field work in this university during the continuation of his studies and without any difficulty.

The sample of the present study, as proposed, consists of 50 males and 50 females. Out of the total sample 52% belong to the age group of 20 to 22, 22% to the age group of 22 to 24 and 21% to the age group of 18 to 20. Among the male students(50) 25 belong

to the age group of 20 to 22, 15 belong to the age group of 22 to 24, and 5 belong to the age group of 18 to 20 and 24 to 26 each. Similarly among the female students(50) 27 belong to the age group of 20 to 22, 16 to 18 to 20 and 7 to 22 to 24. The mean and median age of the male respondent are 21.2 and 21.6 respectively, while the mean and median age of female respondents are 20.7 and 20.6 respectively(vide table No.1). As for as the religious background of the respondent is concerned, the population under study belonged to 4 main religions(i.e. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian). A considerable number of the respondents i.e. 91% belongs to Islam; out of which 47 are males and 44 are females. Seven, three males and 4 females belong to hindu religion and only one female belongs to Sikh and similar is the case with Christiniaty(vide table No.2)

In case of rural urban backgrounds 63%(22 males and 41 females) belongs to urban area and 37%(28 males and 9 females) belongs to rural area. This trend shows that majority of female students are of urban background because female education is popular among urban are(vide table No.3).

In case of the economic background of the respondent 40 (24 males and 16 females) belong to the income group of 700 to 1000 per month, 21(30 males 8 females) belong to income group of 1000 to 1500 per month). The unique feature is that only 3 (1 male and 2 female) belong to the income group of 200 to 400. The mean and median income of the parents of the male students are Rs. 989 and 900 per month respectively, while the mean and median income of the parents of the female students are Rs. 1509 and 1125 per month respectively. The comparative analysis of the income shows that female students belong to higher income group in comparision to male students(vide-

table No. 4).

2.7 VARIABLE UNDER STUDY:

(A) Dependent Variables:

1. Attitude towards age at marriage.
2. Attitude towards the type of marriage.
3. Attitude towards the selection of spouses.
4. Attitude towards inter religious marriage.
5. Opinion towards dowary system.
6. Opinion towards divorce.

(B) Independent Variables:

1. Age of the respondent.
2. Profession of the parents.
3. Rural urban background of the respondent.
4. Stay in the University.
5. Income of the parents.

2.8 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:-

A detailed interview schedule was constructed to study the attitudes and opinions of students towards various norms at marriage. The question were pre quoded and were extensive enough to explore different types of attitudes and to study all the hypothesis formulated for the study. It was not possible to follow Likerts five point scale because some studies show that people are not very much clear to distinguish between different degree of intensity. Therefore the questionnaires has mainly to polar answers, like 'Yes', or 'No', 'favoured' or 'opposed' and 'good' or 'bad'. Two more categories were given in most of the items i.e. indifferent and don't know/ no answers(D.K./N.A.).

Pretesting of the Questionnaire:- To test the questionnair pretesting was done on the basis of incidental sampling, In this

context fifteen respondents were interviewed. After thorough scrutiny of all the items, the questionnaire was modified and pruned.

2.9 STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE DATA:-

A chisquare was calculated to see whether the demographic characteristics such as age, income group, profession, stay in the University and rural urban background were related with the opinion and attitude of respondents towards marriage norms,

CHAPTER - III

RESULT

3.1 PERCEPTION OF STUDENTS EXPECTATION FROM THEIR LIFE PARTNERS:

An enquiry was conducted to study the students perception of their expectations from their life partners in order to obtain more reliable measures of the major variables and dimensions under study and to conveniently test the hypothesis, scales and indexes were constructed. In the present case nine items were presented to the respondents relating to the different attitudes which students expect in their life partners. Some of which show a modern and some of which show traditional aspects. The respondents has to agree or disagree with the statement. Priori weighting is also used in order to measure the persepction of the respondents in terms of modern and traditional view.

GUTTMAN SCALLING:- Guttman scale is designed to find out whether the items under consideration is unidimensional or scaleable in one dimension¹⁸. The construction of a guttman scale, according to Moser and Kalton(1973), "starts out by defining the total attitude(the universe of content) being scaled. A 'sample' of items representing this universe is selected for possible inclusion in the scale, these items are administered to a sample of persons and then- this being the central feature of the method- the responses are subject to what is called scalogram analysis to test the scaleability of the items. This is meant in the technical sense. that the question should belong to the same attitude dimension and it is important to emphasise that the criterion of unidimentionality lies, not in the views of outside judges, but in the pattern in which the respondents answers arrange themselves".

It is however dangerous to develop a scale or index without taking this fact into consideration that how the summation and addition will be used for assessing the particular dimension. Conceptually

the items must measure a single concept and dimension and give a quantitative index of ordinal nature. It is for this reason the items indicating the students expectation of their life partners are submitted to the guttman scale. The criterion of .90 coefficient of reproducibility(CR) is used to verify scalability or unidimensionality of the items under consideration.

In the sample of male students the CR for the perception of their expectations is .88 and in the sample of female students the CR is .87. In these scales no item is rejected which helps us to understand the comparison of the order or sequence of items in two samples. The order of these items on the scale, the scale types and the respondent in each type has been presented in table No.5 along with the number of errors. The number of persons fulfilling that criteria is indicated by cut of points.

The guttman scaling presents unidimensionality of items in one dimension. It further shows a pattern in the scalogram which indicates that students(both males and females) perception of their expectation from their life partner is modern.

3.2 AGE AT MARRIAGE:

Table no. 7 indicates the male students attitude towards the preferable age at marriage for boys and girls. It is clear from the said table that 76% of male students(38) are of the opinion that the preferable age at marriage for boys is from 24 to 26. Similarly 74% of them think that preferable age at marriage for girls is upto 20. In comparison to this 42%(21) female students that the preferable age at marriage for boys should be from 24 to 26 and 62% (31) of them are of opinion that preferable age at marriage for girls should be from 20 to 22. This figure is slightly different with the male students according to their preferable age at marriage.

for girls should be upto 20. In the present study an attempt is also made to find out the relationship between attitude towards preferable age at marriage and other independent variables i.e. age of respondent, rural urban background, income, profession and stay in the University. The analysis shows that the above mentioned independent variable have no relationship with the students attitude towards preferable age at marriage. As for as the relationship between the attitude towards the preferable age at marriage and age group, rural urban background and profession are concerned the chisquare in case of both males and females are insignificant at 6 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance(12.59). In case of relationship between attitude towards preferable age at marriage and income and stay in the University are concerned the chisquare both in males and females are insignificant at 5% 12 degree of freedom and 5% level of significant (21.03). (Vide table No. 8)

3.3 TYPE OF MARRIAGE:-

A considerable number of both male and female students are in favour of marriage arranged by parents. Table No. 29 indicates that 48 male students(96%) and 42 female students(84%) expressed favourable attitude towards marriage ^{arranged} by parents and both types of respondents rejected love marriage. This is remarkable feature that in the persepction of expectations towards life partners both male and female respondent expressed a modern attitude while here majority of them showed a traditional outlook when they expressed disagreement towards love marriage.

The relationship between the attitudes of students towards type of marriage and other variable are mostly insignificant. It is significant to note here that the relationship between the attitude of female students towards marriage and their rural urban background

is significant because the chisquare is 6.60 which is significant at 5% level of significance and 2 degree of freedom(3.84). Rest of the relationships are insignificant because, in case of relationship between attitude towards type of marriage and eye group, rural urban background and profession, the chisquares are less than 3.84 at 5% level of significance and 1 degree of freedom. In case of relationship between the attitude towards type of marriage and income and stay in the University, the chisquare are less than 5.99 for 2 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance. It is thus insignificant and not related with independent variables(vide table no.30).

3.4 SELECTION OF SPOUSES:-

Table No. 41 indicates that highest number of male students i.e. 28% prefer 'very good looking persons' as their spouses, 13 i.e. 26% prefer 'plain looking persons' and 11 i.e. 22% prefer 'fairly good looking persons'. In comparison to this 28 i.e. 56% of female students prefer good looking persons as their spouses. It shows that physical appearance is considered an important criteria in the selection of spouses for male students.

The relationship between the attitude towards selection of spouse and other differential characteristics is not significant in most cases because the values of chisquare in relationship of attitude towards selection of spouse and age, rural urban background and profession are less than 9.49 at 5% level of significance and 4 degree of freedom. In this context it is noteworthy that the attitude of the female students is significantly related to profession as the chisquare is 13.1 at 5% level of significant and 4 degree of freedom.

The relationship between the attitude of students towards

the selection of spouse and income and stay in the University are also not significant as the chisquares are less than 15.51 at 5% level of significance and 8 degree of freedom. In one case i.e. the attitude of male students towards the selection of spouse is significantly related with the stay in the University as the chisquare is 15.83 (vide table No. 42).

3.5 ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTER-RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE:-

Both male and female students express their disagreement towards inter-religious marriage. 64% of male students and 78% of female students are against interreligious marriage.

The relationship between the attitude towards inter-religious marriage and other differential characteristics are not significant except in one case. Attitude of male students towards interreligious marriage is significantly related to the stay in the University at 5% level of significance and 6 degree of freedom. The chisquare is 12.5(vide table No. 53.& 54)

3.6 ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOWARY SYSTEM:

The majority of both male and female students are against dowary system. 52% of males and 72% females express their disagreement towards dowary. The analysis reveals that female students are more against in comparison to the male students. It is obvious because in dowary system the main sufferers are the females(vide table no.65).

The relationship between attitude towards dowary and other differential characteristics are not significant(table no.66).

3.7 ATTITUDE TOWARDS DIVORCE:

In case of divorce a considerable percentage of both male and female students are in favour of divorce. They think it necessary in case adjustment is not possible, according to table no.77,

46 male students, i.e. 92% and 41 female students i.e. 82% express favourable attitude towards divorce.

The relationship between the attitude of divorce and other differential characteristics are not significant at 5% level of significance and 2 degree of freedom(5.99), and at 5% level of significance and 4 degree of freedom(9.49). (Table No. 73)

CHAPTER - IV

DISCUSSION

The perception of students expectation from their life partner are measured in terms of scale. Guttman scale was constructed for this purpose in which higher and lower scores were given to modern and traditional aspects respectively. The scale shows a dimension in which items were arranged. Further it is also revealed that all the sixteen items presented to the respondents to measure modern and traditional attitude, are scaleable in one dimension. The coefficient of reproducibility is .88 in case of male students and .87 in case of female students which on one hand shows unidimensionality as well as scaleability of the items and on the other hand reveals modern attitude.

It is clear from the present study that considerable number of male and females, both, do not at all prefer early marriage. According to male students the preferable age at marriage for boys should be 24 to 26 and for girls upto 20. According to female students the preferable age at marriage for boys should be the same as expressed by the male students, for girls it should be from 20 to 22.

It is, here, *also* noteworthy that among man generation inter-religious marriage are not popular. Similarly the young generation is also against dowry system. The reactions of the female students towards dowry system is very sharp as they are the main victims of the dowry system. This is, I think due to the changed condition and situations of our society in which the young generation is involved.

In the selection of the spouses both male and female students consider good physical appearance as an important criteria. They still prefer physical appearance of the persons.

The present study reveals that the young generation is

in favour of divorce. They think it necessary in case adjustment is not possible with the life partner.

Relationship between attitude towards marriage norms and other differential characteristics:-

The analysis in the present study clearly shows that the attitude of the students are not significantly related with other differential attributes like age group, rural urban background, levels of income, profession of the parents and stay in the University. The chisquare are calculated in this context and the value of it is insignificant (as indicated in relevant tables). In few cases the value of chisquare is significant which shows that significant relationship exists between the variables. The attitude of female students towards type of marriage, selection of spouse are related with rural urban background and profession of parents. Similarly the attitude of male students towards selection of spouse and inter-religious marriage are related with income and stay in the University because the value of chisquare is significant.

APPENDIX - I

TABLES

Table No. 1

Frequency Distribution of Respondents in terms of Age

S.No.	Age grouping	Male	Female	Total
1.	Upto 18	0	0	0
2.	18 - 20	5	16	21
3.	20 - 22	25	27	52
4.	22 - 24	15	7	22
5.	24 - 26	5	0	5
6.	26 - 28	0	0	0
7.	28 - 30	0	0	0
8.	30 - above	0	0	0
T O T A L :		50	50	100

Table No. 2

Frequency Distribution of Respondents in terms of Religion

S.No.	Religion	Male	Female	Total
1.	Hindu	3	4	7
2.	Muslim	47	44	91
3.	Sikh	0	1	1
4.	Christian	0	1	1
5.				
T O T A L :		50	50	100

Table No. 3

Frequency Distribution of Respondents
in terms of Rural Urban Background

P l a c e	Male	Female	Total
Urban	22	41	63
Rural	28	9	37
<u>T O T A L</u>	50	50	100

Table No. 4

Frequency Distribution of Respondents in terms of
Parent's Income

S.No.	Parent's Income	Male	Female	Total
1.	Upto 200	0	0	0
2.	200 - 400	1	2	3
3.	400 - 700	8	5	13
4.	700 - 1000	24	16	40
5.	1000 - 1500	13	8	21
6.	1500 - 2000	2	6	8
7.	2000 - 3000	2	7	9
8.	3000 - above	0	6	6
<u>T O T A L :</u>		50	50	100

Table No. 5

Guttman Scaling of the perception of students expectation from their life partner.

S.No.	Items	Males			Females		
		Order	Errors	Cut of Point	Order	Error	Cut of Points
1.		5	4	26	2	3	40
2.		3	5	30	1	7	30
3.		2	3	40	4	10	20
4.		4	10	31	3	7	31
5.		1	6	30	7	6	33
6.		6	6	34	9	11	24
7.		3	9	20	8	8	29
8.		9	7	16	5	4	43
9.		7	3	41	6	5	42

$$CR = (1 - \frac{53}{450}) = .33$$

$$CR = (1 - \frac{61}{450}) = .37$$

Table No. 6

Frequency Distribution of Respondents(Female) in terms of
Personal Opinion towards Preferable Age at
Marriage

S.No.	Age	<u>Personal Opinion</u>		Total
		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
1.	Upto 20	0	4	4
2.	20 - 22	0	31	31
3.	22 - 24	6	9	15
4.	24 - 26	21	6	27
5.	26 - 28	18	0	18
6.	28 - 30	4	0	4
7.	30 - above	1	0	1
T O T A L :		50	50	100

Table No. 7

Frequency Distribution of Respondents(Male) in terms of
Personal Opinion towards Preferable Age at Marriage.

S.No.	Age	<u>Personal Opinion</u>		Total
		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
1.	Upto 20	0	37	37
2.	20 -22	4	12	16
3.	22 - 24	5	1	6
4.	24 - 26	38	0	38
5.	26 - 28	2	0	2
6.	28 - 30	1	0	1
7.	30 - above	0	0	0
T O T A L :		50	50	100

Table No. 8

Relationship between Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage and other independent Variables

<u>Independent Variables</u>		<u>Age at Marriage</u>	
		Male	Female
Age of Respondent	Male	10.03 *	.954 *
	Female	1.931*	2.41 *
Rural Urban Background	Male	6.58 *	3.09 *
	Female	4.10 *	1.36 *
Income of Parents	Male	5.7 **	5.09 **
	Female	4.09**	5.54 **
Profession of Parents	Male	7.66 *	4.82 *
	Female	3.41 *	2.46 *
Stay in the University	Male	19.79 **	5.30 **
	Female	5.30 **	3.68 **

* Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 6 degree of freedom (12.59).

** Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 12 degree of freedom (21.03).

(The above table is an outcome of table No. 9 to 28)

Table No. 9

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Male and the Age of the Respondents(Male)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	0	17	2	1	0	20
Lower	0	3	5	22	0	0	0	30
Total:	0	3	5	39	2	1	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	1.2	2	15.60	.8	0.4	0	20
Lower	0	1.8	3	23.40	1.2	0.6	0	30

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F-F1)^2}{F1} + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-1.2)^2}{1.2} + \frac{(0-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(17-15.60)^2}{15.60} + \frac{(2-.8)^2}{.8} + \frac{(1-.4)^2}{.4} + \frac{(3-1.8)^2}{1.8} + \frac{(5-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(22-23.40)^2}{23.40} + \frac{(0-1.2)^2}{1.2} + \frac{(0-.6)^2}{.6}$$

$$= 1.2 + 2 + 0.12 + 1.8 + .90 + .8 + 1.33 + .083 + 1.2 + .6$$

$$= \underline{10.033}$$

Table No. 10

Relationship between the attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of girls and the age of the Respondents(Male)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	13	6	1	0	0	0	0	20
Lower	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	30
Total:	36	13	1	0	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	14.4	5.2	.4	0	0	0	0	20
Lower	21.6	7.8	.6	0	0	0	0	30

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F-F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(13-14.4)^2}{14.4} + \frac{(6-5.2)^2}{5.2} + \frac{(1-.4)^2}{.4} + \frac{(23-21.6)^2}{21.6} + \frac{(7-7.8)^2}{7.8} + \frac{(0-.6)^2}{.6}$$

$$= 0.136 + .123 + .90 + .09 + .032 + .6$$

$$= 1.931$$

Table No. 11

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Males and the Age of the Respondent(Female)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	7
Lower	0	0	5	18	15	4	1	43
Total:	0	0	6	21	18	4	1	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	0	.84	2.94	2.52	.56	.14	7
Lower	0	0	5.16	18.06	15.48	3.44	.86	43

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F-F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(1-.84)^2}{.84} + \frac{(3-2.94)^2}{2.94} + \frac{(3-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(0-.56)^2}{.56} + \frac{(0-.14)^2}{.14} + \\
 &\quad \frac{(5-5.16)^2}{5.16} + \frac{(18-18.06)^2}{18.06} + \frac{(15-15.48)^2}{15.48} + \frac{(4-3.44)^2}{3.44} + \frac{(1-.86)^2}{.86} \\
 &= .030 + .0012 + .091 + .56 + .14 + .0049 + .00019 + .014 + \\
 &\quad .091 + .022 \\
 &= \underline{0.95429}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 12

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of the girls and the age of the Respondent(Female)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
Lower	4	25	8	6	0	0	0	43
Total :	4	31	9	6	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.56	4.32	1.26	.84	0	0	0	7
Lower	3.44	26.66	7.74	5.16	0	0	0	43

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(0 - .54)^2}{.54} + \frac{(6 - 4.32)^2}{4.32} + \frac{(1 - 1.26)^2}{1.26} + \frac{(0 - .84)^2}{.84} + \frac{(4 - 3.44)^2}{3.44} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(25 - 26.66)^2}{26.66} + \frac{(8 - 7.74)^2}{7.74} + \frac{(6 - 5.16)^2}{5.16} \\
 &= .54 + .653 + .053 + .84 + .091 + .10 + .0087 + .136 \\
 &= \underline{2.4217}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 13

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of the males and the rural urban background of the Respondent(Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Urban	0	2	4	15	0	1	0	22
Rural	0	1	1	24	2	0	0	28
Total:	0	3	5	39	2	1	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	0	1.32	2.20	17.16	.38	.44	0	22
Rural	0	1.68	2.80	21.84	1.12	.56	0	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(2-1.32)^2}{1.32} + \frac{(4-2.20)^2}{2.20} + \frac{(15-17.16)^2}{17.16} + \frac{(0-.38)^2}{.38} + \frac{(1-.44)^2}{.44} +$$

$$\frac{(1-1.68)^2}{1.68} + \frac{(1-2.80)^2}{2.80} + \frac{(24-21.84)^2}{21.84} + \frac{(2-1.12)^2}{1.12} + \frac{(0-.56)^2}{.56}$$

$$= .350 + 1.472 + .271 + .38 + .712 + .275 + 1.157 + .213 + .69 + .56$$

$$= \underline{6.581}$$

Table No. 14

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of girls and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent(Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

Attribute	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Urban	18	3	1	0	0	0	0	22
Rural	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	28
Total:	36	13	1	0	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	15.84	5.72	.44	0	0	0	0	22
Rural	20.16	7.28	.56	0	0	0	0	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(18-15.84)^2}{15.84} + \frac{(3-5.72)^2}{5.72} + \frac{(1-.44)^2}{.44} + \frac{(18-20.16)^2}{20.16} +$$

$$\frac{(10-7.28)^2}{7.28} + \frac{(0-.56)^2}{.56}$$

$$= .294 + 1.29 + .712 + .231 + 1.016 + .56$$

$$= \underline{4.103}$$

Table No. 15

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Males and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Urban	0	0	4	17	15	4	0	41
Rural	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	9
Total	0	0	6	21	18	4	1	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	0	0	4.92	17.22	14.76	3.28	.82	41
Rural	0	0	1.08	3.78	3.24	0.72	.18	9

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(4-4.92)^2}{4.92} + \frac{(17-17.22)^2}{17.22} + \frac{(15-14.76)^2}{14.76} + \frac{(4-3.28)^2}{3.28} + \frac{(1-.82)^2}{.82} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(2-1.08)^2}{1.08} + \frac{(4-3.78)^2}{3.78} + \frac{(3-3.24)^2}{3.24} + \frac{(0-.72)^2}{.72} + \frac{(0-.18)^2}{.18} \\
 &= .172 + .0023 + .0039 + .153 + .039 + .783 + .012 + .017 \\
 &\quad + .72 + .18 \\
 &= \underline{1.3677}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No.16

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of girls and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent(Females):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Urban	3	25	9	4	0	0	0	41
Rural	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	9
Total:	4	31	9	6	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F)

Urban	3.28	25.42	7.38	4.92	0	0	0	41
Rural	.72	5.58	1.62	1.08	0	0	0	9

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(3-3.28)^2}{3.28} + \frac{(25-25.42)^2}{25.42} + \frac{(9-7.38)^2}{7.38} + \frac{(4-4.92)^2}{4.92} + \frac{(1-.72)^2}{.72} +$$

$$\frac{(6-5.58)^2}{5.58} + \frac{(0-1.62)^2}{1.62} + \frac{(2-1.08)^2}{1.08}$$

$$= .023 + .0069 + .355 + .172 + .10 + .031 + 1.62 + .783$$

$$= \underline{3.0909}$$

Table No. 17

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of the Boys and the Income of parents of the Respondents (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Middle	0	1	4	7	2	1	0	15
Lower	0	2	1	30	0	0	0	33
Total:	0	3	5	39	2	1	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F₁)

Higher	0	.12	.20	1.56	.08	.04	0	2
Middle	0	.90	1.50	11.70	0.60	.30	0	15
Lower	0	1.98	3.30	25.74	1.32	.66	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(0-.12)^2}{.12} + \frac{(0-.20)^2}{.20} + \frac{(2-1.56)^2}{1.56} + \frac{(0-.04)^2}{.04} + \frac{(1-.90)^2}{.90} + \frac{(4-1.50)^2}{1.50} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(7-11.70)^2}{11.70} + \frac{(2-.60)^2}{.60} + \frac{(1-.30)^2}{.30} + \frac{(2-1.98)^2}{1.98} + \frac{(1-3.30)^2}{3.30} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(30-25.74)^2}{25.74} + \frac{(0-1.32)^2}{1.32} + \frac{(0-.66)^2}{.66} \\
 &= .12 + .20 + .124 + .04 + .01 + 4.16 + 1.33 + 3.26 + 1.63 + \\
 &\quad + .0002 + 1.60 + .70 + 1.32 + .66 \\
 &= \underline{15.70}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 18

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of girls and the income of parents of the Respondents (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Middle	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
Lower	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total:	36	13	1	0	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	1.44	0.52	.04	0	0	0	0	2
Middle	10.80	3.90	.30	0	0	0	0	15
Lower	23.76	8.58	.66	0	0	0	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(2-1.44)^2}{1.44} + \frac{(0-.52)^2}{.52} + \frac{(0-.04)^2}{.04} + \frac{(12-10.80)^2}{10.80} + \frac{(2-3.90)^2}{3.90} +$$

$$\frac{(1-.30)^2}{.30} + \frac{(22-23.76)^2}{23.76} + \frac{(11-8.58)^2}{8.58} + \frac{(0-.66)^2}{.66}$$

$$= .217 + .52 + + .04 + .13 + .09 + 1.63 + .13 + .63 + .66$$

$$= \underline{4.09}$$

Table No.19

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of the Boys and the Income of parents of the Respondents (Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	3	4	4	2	0	13
Middle	0	0	1	6	6	1	0	14
Lower	0	0	2	11	8	1	1	23
Total	0	0	6	21	18	4	1	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	0	1.56	5.46	4.63	1.04	.26	13
Middle	0	0	1.63	5.33	5.04	1.12	.28	14
Lower	0	0	2.76	9.66	8.23	1.34	.46	23

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(3-1.56)^2}{1.56} + \frac{(4-5.46)^2}{5.46} + \frac{(4-4.63)^2}{4.63} + \frac{(2-1.04)^2}{1.04} + \frac{(0-.26)^2}{.26} +$$

$$\frac{(1-1.63)^2}{1.63} + \frac{(6-5.33)^2}{5.33} + \frac{(6-5.04)^2}{5.04} + \frac{(1-1.12)^2}{1.12} + \frac{(0-.28)^2}{.28} +$$

$$\frac{(2-2.76)^2}{2.76} + \frac{(11-9.66)^2}{9.66} + \frac{(8-8.23)^2}{8.23} + \frac{(1-1.34)^2}{1.34} + \frac{(1-.46)^2}{.46}$$

$$= 1.32 + 0.39 + .098 + .88 + .26 + .27 + .002 + .18 + .012$$

$$+ .28 + .18 + .009 + .33 + .63$$

$$= \underline{5.091}$$

Table No.20

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of girls and the income of parents of the Respondents (Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	2	5	4	2	0	0	0	18
Middle	0	10	2	2	0	0	0	14
Lower	2	16	3	2	0	0	0	23
Total:	4	31	9	6	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Frequency(F1)

Higher	1.04	8.06	2.34	1.56	0	0	0	13
Middle	1.12	8.68	2.52	1.68	0	0	0	14
Lower	1.84	14.26	4.14	2.76	0	0	0	23

Putting the values in the formula- $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(2-1.04)^2}{1.04} + \frac{(5-8.06)^2}{8.06} + \frac{(4-2.34)^2}{2.34} + \frac{(2-1.56)^2}{1.56} + \frac{(0-1.12)^2}{1.12} +$$

$$\frac{(10-8.68)^2}{8.68} + \frac{(2-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(2-1.68)^2}{1.68} + \frac{(2-1.84)^2}{1.84} + \frac{(16-14.26)^2}{14.26}$$

$$+ \frac{(3-4.14)^2}{4.14} + \frac{(2-2.76)^2}{2.76}$$

$$= .88 + 1.16 + 1.17 + .12 + 1.12 + .20 + .10 + .06 + .01 + .21 + .31 + .20$$

$$= 5.54$$

Table No. 21

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Boys and the profession of parents of the Respondents (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	17
Lower	0	3	1	26	2	1	0	33
Total:	0	3	5	39	2	1	0	50

Corresponding Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	1.02	1.7	13.26	.68	.34	0	17
Lower	0	1.98	3.3	25.74	1.32	.66	0	33

Putting the values in the formula: $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-1.02)^2}{1.02} + \frac{(4-1.7)^2}{1.7} + \frac{(13-13.26)^2}{13.26} + \frac{(0-.68)^2}{.68} + \frac{(0-.34)^2}{.34} + \frac{(3-1.98)^2}{1.98} + \frac{(1-3.3)^2}{3.3} + \frac{(26-25.74)^2}{25.74} + \frac{(2-1.32)^2}{1.32} + \frac{(1-.66)^2}{.66}$$

$$= 1.02 + 3.111 + .005 + .68 + .34 + .525 + 1.46 + .0026 + .350 + .175$$

$$= \underline{7.668}$$

Table No. 22

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of the Girls and the profession of parents of the Respondents(Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	17
Lower	26	6	1	0	0	0	0	33
Total	36	13	1	0	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	12.24	4.42	.34	0	0	0	0	17
Lower	23.76	8.58	.66	0	0	0	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(10-12.24)^2}{12.24} + \frac{(7-4.42)^2}{4.42} + \frac{(0-.34)^2}{.34} + \frac{(26-23.76)^2}{23.76} + \frac{(6-3.58)^2}{3.58} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(1-.66)^2}{.66} \\
 &= .409 + 1.50 + .34 + .211 + .775 + .175 \\
 &= \underline{3.41}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No.23

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of the Boys and the profession of parents of the Respondents(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	2	10	10	3	0	25
Lower	0	0	4	11	8	1	1	25
Total	0	0	6	21	18	4	1	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F₁)

Higher	0	0	3	10.5	9	2	.5	25
Lower	0	0	3	10.5	9	2	.5	25

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(2-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(10-10.5)^2}{10.5} + \frac{(10-9)^2}{9} + \frac{(3-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(0-.5)^2}{.5} + \frac{(4-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(11-10.5)^2}{10.5} + \frac{(8-9)^2}{9} + \frac{(1-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-.5)^2}{.5}$$

$$= .33 + 1.92 + .11 + .5 + .5 + .33 + .023 + .11 + .5 + 0.5$$

$$= \underline{4.823}$$

Table No. 24

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of the Girls and the profession of parents of the Respondents(Female)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	2	13	6	4	0	0	0	25
Lower	2	18	3	2	0	0	0	25
Total	4	31	9	6	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	2	15.5	4.5	3	0	0	0	25
Lower	2	15.5	4.5	3	0	0	0	25

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(13-15.5)^2}{15.5} + \frac{(6-4.5)^2}{4.5} + \frac{(4-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(18-15.5)^2}{15.5} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(3-4.5)^2}{4.5} + \frac{(2-3)^2}{3} \\
 &= 0 + .40 + .5 + .33 + 0 + .40 + .5 + .33 \\
 &= \underline{2.46}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 25

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Boys and stay in the University of the Respondents (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	9
Middle	0	2	1	21	0	0	0	24
Lower	0	1	4	12	0	0	0	17
Total	0	3	5	39	2	1	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	.54	.9	7.02	.36	.18	0	9
Middle	0	1.44	2.4	18.72	.96	.48	0	24
Lower	0	1.02	1.7	13.26	.63	.34	0	17

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(0-.54)^2}{.54} + \frac{(0-.9)^2}{.9} + \frac{(6-7.02)^2}{.02} + \frac{(2-.36)^2}{.36} + \frac{(1-.18)^2}{.18} + \frac{(2-1.44)^2}{1.44} \\
 &+ \frac{(1-.24)^2}{.24} + \frac{(21-18.72)^2}{18.72} + \frac{(0-.96)^2}{.96} + \frac{(0-.48)^2}{.48} + \frac{(1-1.02)^2}{1.02} + \\
 &\frac{(4-1.7)^2}{1.7} + \frac{(12-13.26)^2}{13.26} + \frac{(0-.63)^2}{.63} + \frac{(0-.34)^2}{.34} \\
 &= .54 + .9 + .143 + 7.471 + 3.735 + .217 + .816 + .277 + .96 \\
 &* .48 + .00039 + 3.111 + .119 + .68 + .34 \\
 &= \underline{19.794}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 26

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Girls and stay in the University of the Respondents(Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Middle	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	24
Lower	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total	39	10	1	0	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	7.02	1.8	.18	0	0	0	0	9
Middle	18.72	4.8	.48	0	0	0	0	24
Lower	13.26	3.4	.34	0	0	0	0	17

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(8-7.02)^2}{7.02} + \frac{(0-1.8)^2}{1.8} + \frac{(1-.18)^2}{.18} + \frac{(18-18.72)^2}{18.72} + \frac{(6-4.8)^2}{4.8} +$$

$$\frac{(0-.48)^2}{.48} + \frac{(13-13.26)^2}{13.26} + \frac{(4-3.4)^2}{3.4} + \frac{(0-.34)^2}{.34} +$$

$$= .136 + .18 + 3.735 + .0276 + .3 + .48 + .005 + .105 + .34$$

$$= \underline{5.3086}$$

Table No.27

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Boys and stay in the University in the Respondents (Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	6
Middle	0	0	1	8	5	2	0	16
Lower	0	0	4	12	9	2	1	28
Total	0	0	6	21	18	4	1	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	0	.72	2.52	2.16	.48	.12	6
Middle	0	0	1.92	6.72	5.76	1.28	.32	16
Lower	0	0	3.36	11.76	10.08	2.24	.56	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(1-.72)^2}{.72} + \frac{(1-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(4-2.16)^2}{2.16} + \frac{(0-.48)^2}{.48} + \frac{(0-.12)^2}{.12} +$$

$$\frac{(1-1.92)^2}{1.92} + \frac{(8-6.72)^2}{6.72} + \frac{(5-5.76)^2}{5.76} + \frac{(2-1.28)^2}{1.28} + \frac{(0-.32)^2}{.32} +$$

$$\frac{(4-3.36)^2}{3.36} + \frac{(12-11.76)^2}{11.76} + \frac{(9-10.08)^2}{10.08} + \frac{(2-2.24)^2}{2.24} + \frac{(1-.56)^2}{.56}$$

$$= .108 + .916 + 1.567 + .48 + .12 + .44 + .243 + .10 + .405$$

$$+ .32 + .121 + .0048 + .115 + .025 + .345$$

$$= \underline{5.3098}$$

Table No. 28

Relationship between the Attitude towards preferable Age at Marriage of Girls and stay in the University of the Respondents(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Higher	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	6
Middle	1	11	1	3	0	0	0	16
Lower	2	17	6	3	0	0	0	28
Total	4	31	9	6	0	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.48	3.72	1.08	.72	0	0	0	6
Middle	1.28	9.92	2.88	1.92	0	0	0	16
Lower	2.24	17.36	5.04	3.36	0	0	0	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(1-.48)^2}{.48} + \frac{(3-3.72)^2}{3.72} + \frac{(2-1.08)^2}{1.08} + \frac{(0-.72)^2}{.72} + \frac{(1-1.28)^2}{1.28} + \frac{(11-9.92)^2}{9.92} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(1-2.88)^2}{2.88} + \frac{(3-1.92)^2}{1.92} + \frac{(2-2.24)^2}{2.24} + \frac{(17-17.36)^2}{17.36} + \frac{(6-5.04)^2}{5.04} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(3-3.36)^2}{3.36} \\
 &= .563 + .139 + .72 + .061 + .117 + 1.227 + .607 + .025 + \\
 &\quad .007 + .182 + .038
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 29

F.D. of Respondents in terms of Type of Marriage

Type of Marriage	Male	Female	Total
Marriage arranged by Parents	48	42	90
Love Marriage	02	08	10
Total :	50	50	100

Table No. 30

Relationship between the Attitude towards type of Marriage and other Independent Variables:-

Independent Variables	Type of Marriage	
	Male	Female
Age of Respondent	.583*	.016*
Rural Urban Background	.03*	6.60*(s)
Income of Parents	.427**	3.32**
Profession of Parents	.236*	.38*
Stay in the University	2.24**	.194**

* Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 1 degree of freedom(3.84).

** Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 2 degree of freed

*(s)Significant at 5% level of significance and 1 degree of freed

(The above table is an outcome of table No. 31 to 40)

Table No. 31

Relationship between the Attitude towards the type of Marriage and the Age of Respondents (Male):-

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>			
			<u>Total</u>
Higher	19	1	20
Lower	29	1	30
Total	48	2	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>			
Higher	19.20	.80	20
Lower	28.8	1.2	30

Putting the values in the formula:- $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(19-19.20)^2}{19.20} + \frac{(1-.80)^2}{.80} + \frac{(29-28.8)^2}{28.8} + \frac{(2-1.2)^2}{1.2}$$

$$= .0020 + .05 + .0013 + .53$$

$$= \underline{0.5833}$$

Table No. 32

Relationship between the Attitude towards the type of Marriage and the Age of Respondent (Female):-

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>			
	1	2	<u>Total</u>
Higher	6	1	7
Lower	36	7	43
Total	42	8	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>			
Higher	5.88	1.12	7
Lower	36.12	6.88	43

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F-F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

Continued:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \frac{(6-5.88)^2}{5.88} + \frac{(1-1.12)^2}{1.12} + \frac{(36-36.12)^2}{36.12} + \frac{(7-6.88)^2}{6.88} \\ &= .0024 + .012 + .00039 + .0020 \\ &= \underline{0.01679} \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 33

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent (Male):-

	<u>Observed Frequency (F)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	1	2	
Urban	21	1	22
Rural	27	1	28
Total :	48	2	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>			
Urban	21.12	.88	22
Rural	26.88	1.12	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \frac{(21-21.12)^2}{21.12} + \frac{(1-.88)^2}{.88} + \frac{(27-26.88)^2}{26.88} + \frac{(1-1.12)^2}{1.12} \\ &= .00068 + .016 + .00053 + .0128 \\ &= \underline{0.03001} \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 34

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent (Female):

	<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	1	2	
Urban	37	4	41
Rural	5	4	9
Total	42	8	50

	<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>		
Urban	34.44	6.56	41
Rural	7.56	1.44	9

Putting the v-lues in the formul- $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} +$ +

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 &= \frac{(37-34.44)^2}{34.44} + \frac{(4-6.56)^2}{6.56} + \frac{(5-7.56)^2}{7.56} + \frac{(4-1.44)^2}{1.44} \\ &= .190 + .999 + .866 + 4.551 \\ &= \underline{6.606}\end{aligned}$$

Table No. 35

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and Income of Parents of the Respondents (Male):-

	<u>Observed Frequency (F)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	1	2	
Higher	2	0	2
Middle	14	1	15
Lower	32	1	33
Total :	48	2	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency (F₁)</u>			
Higher	1.92	.03	2
Middle	14.40	.60	15
Lower	31.68	1.32	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(2-1.92)^2}{1.92} + \frac{(0-.03)^2}{.03}$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \frac{(2-1.92)^2}{1.92} + \frac{(0-.03)^2}{.03} + \frac{(14-14.40)^2}{14.40} + \frac{(1-.60)^2}{.60} + \frac{(32-31.68)^2}{31.68} + \frac{(1-1.32)^2}{1.32} \\ &= .003 + .03 + .011 + .26 + .0032 + .07 \\ &= \underline{0.4272} \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 36

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and Income of Parents of the Respondents (Female):-

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	Total
Higher	13	0	13
Middle	11	3	14
Lower	18	5	23
Total :	42	8	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency (F1)

Higher	10.92	2.08	13
Middle	11.76	2.24	14
Lower	19.32	3.68	23

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(13-10.92)^2}{10.92} + \frac{(0-2.08)^2}{2.08} + \frac{(11-11.76)^2}{11.76} + \frac{(3-2.24)^2}{2.24} + \frac{(18-19.32)^2}{19.32} + \\
 &\quad \frac{(5-3.68)^2}{3.68} \\
 &= .39 + 2.08 + .049 + .25 + .09 + .47 \\
 &= \underline{3.32}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 37

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and profession of Parents of the Respondent (Male:-

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	Total
Higher	16	1	17
Lower	32	1	33
Total :-	48	2	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

	1	2	Total
Higher	16.32	.68	17
Lower	31.68	1.32	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(16-16.32)^2}{16.32} + \frac{(1-.68)^2}{.68} + \frac{(32-31.68)^2}{31.68} + \frac{(1-1.32)^2}{1.32}$$

$$= 0.2364$$

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = (C-1) (x-1)$$

$$= (2-1) (2-1)$$

$$= 1$$

For 1 degree of freedom the value of chi square at 5% level of significance is 3.84.

Table No. 38

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and profession of parents of the Respondents (Female):

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>			
	1	2	Total
Higher	23	2	25
Lower	19	6	25
Total :	42	8	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>			
Higher	21	4	25
Lower	21	4	25

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 &= \frac{(23-21)^2}{21} + \frac{(2-4)^2}{4} + \frac{(19-21)^2}{21} + \frac{(6-4)^2}{4} \\ &= 0.19 + 0.19 \\ &= \underline{0.38}\end{aligned}$$

Table No. 39

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and the stay in the University of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency (F)

	1	2	Total
Higher	9	0	9
Middle	22	2	24
Lower	17	0	17
Total :-	48	2	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency (F1)

Higher	8.64	.36	9
Middle	23.04	.96	24
Lower	16.32	.68	17

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(9-8.64)^2}{8.64} + \frac{(0-.36)^2}{.36} + \frac{(22-23.04)^2}{23.04} + \frac{(2-.96)^2}{.96} + \frac{(17-16.32)^2}{16.32} + \frac{(0-.68)^2}{.68}$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(9-8.64)^2}{8.64} + \frac{(0-.36)^2}{.36} + \frac{(22-23.04)^2}{23.04} + \frac{(2-.96)^2}{.96} + \frac{(17-16.32)^2}{16.32} + \frac{(0-.68)^2}{.68}$$

$$= .015 + .36 + .046 + 1.12 + .028 + .68$$

$$= \underline{2.249}$$

Table No. 40

Relationship between the Attitude towards Type of Marriage and the stay in the University of the Respondent (Female):

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>			
	1	2	Total
Higher	5	1	6
Middle	14	2	16
Lower	23	5	28
Total :	42	8	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>			
Higher	5.04	.96	6
Middle	13.44	2.56	16
Lower	23.52	4.48	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 &= \frac{(5-5.04)^2}{5.04} + \frac{(1-.96)^2}{.96} + \frac{(14-13.44)^2}{13.44} + \frac{(2-2.56)^2}{2.56} + \frac{(23-23.52)^2}{23.52} \\ &\quad + \frac{(5-4.48)^2}{4.48} \\ &= .0003 + .0016 + .122 + .011 + .060 \\ &= \underline{0.1949}\end{aligned}$$

Table No. 41

Frequency Distribution in terms of selection of spouses

S.No.	Type of Person	Male	Female	Total
1.	Very good looking	14	06	20
2.	Good looking	10	23	33
3.	Fairly Good Looking	11	06	17
4.	Plain Looking	13	07	20
5.	Very plain looking	02	03	05
Total		50	50	100

Table No. 42

(This table is the outcome of table no.43 to 52)

Relationship between Attitude towards selection of spouses and other independent variables:

Independent Variables	Selection of Spouses	
	Male	Female
Age of Respondent	5.11*	.45*
Rural Urban Background	7.11*	4.50*
Income of Parents	20.39**(s)	8.01**
Profession of Parents	5.81*	14.1*(s)
Stay in the University	15.83**(s)	14.89**

* Insignificant at 5% level of significant and 4 degree of freedom (9.49)

*(s) Significant at 5% level of significance and 4 degree of freedom(9.49)

** Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 8 degree of freedom(15.51)

** Significant at 5% level of significance and 8 degree of freedom(15.51)

Table No. 43

Relationship between Attitude towards selection of spouses and the Age of the Respondent (Male) :-

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	4	5	3	6	2	20
Lower	10	5	8	7	0	30
Total	14	10	11	13	2	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>						
Higher	5.6	4.00	4.4	5.2	.8	20
Lower	8.4	6.00	6.6	7.8	1.2	30

Putting the values in the formula: $\chi^2 = \left(\frac{F - F1}{F1} \right)^2 + \dots + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(4-5.6)^2}{5.6} + \frac{(5-4.00)^2}{4.00} + \frac{(3-4.4)^2}{4.4} + \frac{(6-5.2)^2}{5.2} + \frac{(2-.8)^2}{.8} + \frac{(10-8.4)^2}{8.4} +$$

$$\frac{(5-6)^2}{6} + \frac{(3-6.6)^2}{6.6} + \frac{(7-7.8)^2}{7.8} + \frac{(0-1.2)^2}{1.2}$$

$$= .457 + .25 + .445 + .123 + 1.8 + .30 + .166 + .29 + .032 + 1.2$$

$$= \underline{5.113}$$

Table No. 44

Relationship between Attitude towards Selection of spouses and the Age of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	1	3	1	1	1	7
Lower	5	25	5	6	2	43
Total	6	28	6	7	3	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.84	3.92	.84	.93	.42	7
Lower	5.16	24.08	5.16	6.02	2.58	43

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(1-.84)^2}{.84} + \frac{(3-3.92)^2}{3.92} + \frac{(1-.84)^2}{.84} + \frac{(1-.93)^2}{.93} + \frac{(1-.42)^2}{.42} + \frac{(5-5.16)^2}{5.16}$$

$$+ \frac{(6-6.02)^2}{6.02} + \frac{(2-2.58)^2}{2.58}$$

$$= .030 + .215 + .030 + .0009 + .0049 + .035 + .0049 + .00006 + .130$$

$$= \underline{0.450706}$$

Table No. 45

Relationship between Attitude towards Selection of spouses and the rural urban background of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Urban	3	6	5	8	0	22
Rural	11	4	6	5	2	28
Total	14	10	11	13	2	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	6.16	4.4	4.34	5.72	.33	22
Rural	7.34	5.6	6.16	7.28	1.12	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(3-6.16)^2}{6.16} + \frac{(6-4.4)^2}{4.4} + \frac{(5-4.34)^2}{4.34} + \frac{(8-5.72)^2}{5.72} + \frac{(0-.33)^2}{.33} + \frac{(11-7.34)^2}{7.34} +$$

$$\frac{(4-5.6)^2}{5.6} + \frac{(6-6.16)^2}{6.16} + \frac{(5-7.23)^2}{7.23} + \frac{(2-1.12)^2}{1.12}$$

$$= 1.621 + .531 + .0052 + .90 + .33 + 1.27 + .45 + .0041 + .714 + .691$$

$$= \underline{7.1163}$$

Table No. 46

Relationship between Attitude towards selection of sponges and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent(Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Urban	6	22	4	7	2	41
Rural	0	6	2	0	1	9
Total	6	23	6	7	3	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	4.92	22.96	4.92	5.74	2.46	41
Rural	1.08	5.04	1.08	1.26	.54	9

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \frac{(6-4.92)^2}{4.92} + \frac{(22-22.96)^2}{22.96} + \frac{(4-4.92)^2}{4.92} + \frac{(7-5.74)^2}{5.74} + \frac{(2-2.46)^2}{2.46} + \frac{(0-1.08)^2}{1.08} \\ &\quad + \frac{(6-5.04)^2}{5.04} + \frac{(2-1.08)^2}{1.08} + \frac{(0-1.26)^2}{1.26} + \frac{(1-.54)^2}{.54} \\ &= .237 + .04 + .172 + .276 + .036 + 1.08 + .182 + .733 + 1.26 + .39 \\ &= \underline{4.507} \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 47

Relationship between the Attitude towards selection of spouses and the Income of Parents of the Respondent (Male) :

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	0	2	0	0	0	2
Middle	2	5	5	1	2	15
Lower	12	3	6	12	0	33
Total :	14	10	11	13	2	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency (F1)</u>						
Higher	.56	.40	.44	.52	.08	2
Middle	4.20	3.00	3.30	3.90	.60	15
Lower	9.24	6.60	7.26	8.53	1.32	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(0-.56)^2}{.56} + \frac{(2-.40)^2}{.40} + \frac{(0-.44)^2}{.44} + \frac{(0-.52)^2}{.52} + \frac{(0-.08)^2}{.08} + \frac{(2-4.20)^2}{4.20} + \\
 &\quad \frac{(5-3.00)^2}{3.00} + \frac{(5-3.30)^2}{3.30} + \frac{(1-3.90)^2}{3.90} + \frac{(2-.60)^2}{.60} + \frac{(12-9.24)^2}{9.24} + \frac{(3-6.60)^2}{6.60} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(6-7.26)^2}{7.26} + \frac{(12-8.53)^2}{8.53} + \frac{(0-1.32)^2}{1.32} \\
 &= .56 + 6.4 + .44 + .52 + .08 + 1.15 + 1.3 + .37 + 2.1 + 2.3 \\
 &\quad + .32 + 1.96 + .21 + 1.36 + 1.32 \\
 &= \underline{21.39}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 43

Relationship between attitude towards selection of spouses and the Income of Parents of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	1	8	2	0	2	13
Middle	3	7	1	2	1	14
Lower	2	13	3	5	0	23
Total :	6	28	6	7	3	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	1.56	7.28	1.56	1.82	.78	13
Middle	1.68	7.84	1.68	1.96	.84	14
Lower	2.76	12.88	2.76	3.22	1.38	23

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(1-1.56)^2}{1.56} + \frac{(8-7.28)^2}{7.28} + \frac{(2-1.56)^2}{1.56} + \frac{(0-1.82)^2}{1.82} + \frac{(2-.78)^2}{.78} + \frac{(3-1.68)^2}{1.68} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(7-7.84)^2}{7.84} + \frac{(1-1.68)^2}{1.68} + \frac{(2-1.96)^2}{1.96} + \frac{(1-.84)^2}{.84} + \frac{(2-2.76)^2}{2.76} + \frac{(13-12.88)^2}{12.88} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(3-2.76)^2}{2.76} + \frac{(5-3.22)^2}{3.22} + \frac{(0-1.38)^2}{1.38} \\
 &= .20 + .07 + .12 + 1.82 + 1.90 + 1.03 + .03 + .28 + .0008 + \\
 &\quad .20 + .0011 + .98 + 1.38 \\
 &= \underline{8.0119}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 49

Relationship between Attitude towards selection of spouses and the Profession of Parents of the Respondent (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	3	5	5	4	0	17
Lower	11	5	6	9	2	33
Total :	14	10	11	13	2	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	4.76	3.4	3.74	4.42	.34	17
Lower	9.24	6.6	7.26	8.58	.66	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(3-4.76)^2}{4.76} + \frac{(5-3.4)^2}{3.4} + \frac{(5-3.74)^2}{3.74} + \frac{(4-4.42)^2}{4.42} + \frac{(0-.34)^2}{.34} + \frac{(11-9.24)^2}{9.24} + \frac{(5-6.6)^2}{6.6} + \frac{(6-7.26)^2}{7.26} + \frac{(9-8.58)^2}{8.58} + \frac{(2-.66)^2}{.66}$$

$$= .65 + .75 + .42 + .039 + .34 + .335 + .38 + .218 + .020 + 2.720$$

$$= \underline{5.372}$$

Table No. 50

Relationship between Attitude towards selection of spouses and the Profession of Parents of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency (F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	2	16	0	6	2	25
Lower	5	12	6	1	1	25
Total :	6	28	6	7	3	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	3	14.00	3.00	3.5	1.5	25
Lower	3	14.00	3.00	3.5	1.5	25

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(1-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(16-14)^2}{14} + \frac{(0-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(6-3.5)^2}{3.5} + \frac{(2-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(5-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(12-14)^2}{14} +$$

$$\frac{(6-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(1-3.5)^2}{3.5} + \frac{(1-1.5)^2}{1.5}$$

$$= 1.33 + .28 + 3 + 1.78 + .66 + 1.33 + .28 + 3 + 1.78 + .66$$

$$= \underline{14.1}$$

Table No. 51

Relationship between Attitude towards selection of spouses and the stay in the University of the Respondent (Male) :

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	1	0	3	3	2	9
Middle	7	5	7	5	0	29
Lower	6	5	1	5	0	17
Total :	14	10	11	13	2	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>						
Higher	2.52	1.80	1.98	2.34	.36	9
Middle	6.72	4.80	5.23	6.24	.96	29
Lower	4.76	3.40	3.74	4.42	.68	17

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(1-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(0-1.8)^2}{1.8} + \frac{(3-1.98)^2}{1.98} + \frac{(3-2.34)^2}{2.34} + \frac{(2-.36)^2}{.36} + \frac{(7-6.72)^2}{6.72} + \\
 &\quad \frac{(5-4.80)^2}{4.80} + \frac{(7-5.23)^2}{5.23} + \frac{(5-6.24)^2}{6.24} + \frac{(0-.96)^2}{.96} + \frac{(6-4.76)^2}{4.76} + \frac{(5-3.40)^2}{3.40} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(1-3.74)^2}{3.74} + \frac{(5-4.42)^2}{4.42} + \frac{(0-.68)^2}{.68} \\
 &= .916 + 1.80 + .55 + .136 + 7.47 + .011 + .0033 + .56 + .246 \\
 &\quad + .96 + .323 + .752 + 2.00 + .031 + .68 \\
 &= \underline{15.8333}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 52

Relationship between Attitude towards selection of spouses and the stay in the University of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	2	3	0	1	0	6
Middle	3	6	2	5	0	16
Lower	1	19	4	1	3	28
Total :	6	28	6	7	3	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.72	3.36	.72	.84	.36	6
Middle	1.92	8.96	1.92	2.24	.96	16
Lower	3.36	15.68	3.36	3.92	1.68	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(2-.72)^2}{.72} + \frac{(3-3.36)^2}{3.36} + \frac{(0-.72)^2}{.72} + \frac{(1-.84)^2}{.84} + \frac{(0-.36)^2}{.36} + \frac{(3-1.92)^2}{1.92} + \\
 &\quad \frac{(6-8.96)^2}{8.96} + \frac{(2-1.92)^2}{1.92} + \frac{(5-2.24)^2}{2.24} + \frac{(0-.96)^2}{.96} + \frac{(1-3.36)^2}{3.36} + \frac{(19-15.68)^2}{15.68} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(4-3.36)^2}{3.36} + \frac{(1-3.92)^2}{3.92} + \frac{(3-1.68)^2}{1.68} \\
 &= 2.27 + .033 + .72 + .03 + .36 + .60 + .97 + .0033 + 3.40 + \\
 &\quad .96 + 1.52 + .70 + .12 + 2.17 + 1.03 \\
 &= \underline{14.8913}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 53

Frequency Distribution of Respondents in terms of Inter-religious Marriage :

S.No.	Preference	Male	Female	Total
1.	Prefer to marry very much	5	0	5
2.	To some extent	13	11	24
3.	No not at all	32	39	71
4.	N.A./D.K.	0	0	0
Total :		50	50	100

Table No. 54

(This table is the outcome of table no. 55 to 64)

Relationship between the Attitude towards Interreligious Marriage and other Independent Variables:

Independent Variable	Interreligious Marriage	
	Male	Female
Age of the Respondent	6.38*	6.513*
Rural Urban Background	1.33*	2.249*
Income of Parents	8.05**	2.41**
Profession of Parents	5.46*	2.46*
Stay in the University	12.75**(s)	2.63**

* Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 3 degree of freedom (7.23).

** Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 6 degree of freedom (12.59).

**(s) Significant at 5% level of significance and 6 degree of freedom (12.59)

Table No. 55

Relationship between the Attitude towards interreligious Marriage and the Age of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	14	6	0	20
Lower	8	16	6	0	30
Total :	8	30	12	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	3.2	12	4.8	0	20
Lower	4.8	18	7.20	0	30

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-3.2)^2}{3.2} + \frac{(14-12)^2}{12} + \frac{(6-4.8)^2}{4.8} + \frac{(3-4.8)^2}{4.8} + \frac{(16-13)^2}{13} + \frac{(6-7.20)^2}{7.20}$$

$$= 3.2 + .33 + .3 + 2.13 + .22 + .2$$

$$= \underline{6.38}$$

Table No. 56

Relationship between Attitude towards Interreligious Marriage and Age of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	3	0	4	0	7
Lower	5	21	17	0	43
Total :	8	21	21	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	1.12	2.94	2.94	0	7
Lower	6.88	18.06	18.06	0	43

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(3-1.12)^2}{1.12} + \frac{(0-2.94)^2}{2.94} + \frac{(4-2.94)^2}{2.94} + \frac{(5-6.88)^2}{6.88} + \frac{(21-18.06)^2}{18.06} + \frac{(17-18.06)^2}{18.06}$$

$$= 2.15 + 2.94 + .379 + .513 + .47 + .062$$

$$= \underline{6.513}$$

Table No. 57

Relationship between Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage and Rural Urban Background of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Urban	3	12	7	0		22
Rural	5	13	5	0		23
Total :	8	25	12	0		45

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	3.52	13.2	5.28	0		22
Rural	4.48	11.8	6.72	0		23

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(3-3.52)^2}{3.52} + \frac{(12-13.2)^2}{13.2} + \frac{(7-5.28)^2}{5.28} + \frac{(5-4.48)^2}{4.48} + \frac{(13-11.8)^2}{11.8} + \frac{(5-6.72)^2}{6.72}$$

$$= .076 + .1090 + .560 + .06 + .035 + .440$$

$$= \underline{1.33}$$

Table No. 58

Relationship between Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Urban	8	17	16	0	41
Rural	0	4	5	0	9
Total	8	21	21	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F₁)

Urban	6.56	17.22	17.22	0	41
Rural	1.44	3.78	3.78	0	9

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(8-6.56)^2}{6.56} + \frac{(17-17.22)^2}{17.22} + \frac{(16-17.22)^2}{17.22} + \frac{(0-1.44)^2}{1.44} + \frac{(4-3.78)^2}{3.78} +$$

$$\frac{(5-3.78)^2}{3.78}$$

$$= .316 + .0023 + .036 + 1.44 + .012 + .393$$

$$= \underline{2.2498}$$

Table No. 59

Relationship between Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage
and the Income of Parents of the Respondent (Male)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	2	0	0	2
Middle	3	5	7	0	15
Lower	5	23	5	0	33
Total	8	30	12	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0.32	1.20	0.43	0	2
Middle	2.40	9.00	3.60	0	15
Lower	5.28	19.80	7.92	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-.32)^2}{.32} + \frac{(2-1.20)^2}{1.20} + \frac{(0-.43)^2}{.43} + \frac{(3-2.40)^2}{2.40} + \frac{(5-9)^2}{9} + \frac{(7-3.60)^2}{3.60} \\ + \frac{(5-5.28)^2}{5.28} + \frac{(23-19.80)^2}{19.80} + \frac{(5-7.92)^2}{7.92}$$

$$= .32 + .53 + .48 + .15 + 1.77 + 3.21 + .014 + .51 + 1.07$$

$$= \underline{3.054}$$



Table No. 60

Relationship between Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage and Income of Parents of the Respondent(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	3	5	5	0	13
Middle	3	7	4	0	14
Lower	2	10	11	0	23
Total	8	22	20	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	2.08	5.72	5.20	0	13
Middle	2.24	6.16	5.60	0	14
Lower	3.68	10.12	9.20	0	23

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 &= \frac{(3-2.08)^2}{2.08} + \frac{(5-5.72)^2}{5.72} + \frac{(5-5.20)^2}{5.20} + \frac{(3-2.24)^2}{2.24} + \frac{(7-6.16)^2}{6.16} + \\ &= \frac{(4-5.60)^2}{5.60} + \frac{(2-3.68)^2}{3.68} + \frac{(10-10.12)^2}{10.12} + \frac{(11-9.20)^2}{9.20}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= .40 + .09 + .007 + .25 + .11 + .45 + .76 + .0014 + .35 \\ &= \underline{2.4184}\end{aligned}$$

Table No. 61

Relationship between Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage and the Profession of Parents of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	6	7	4	0	17
Lower	2	23	8	0	33
Total	8	30	12	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	2.72	10.20	4.08	0	17
Lower	5.28	19.80	7.92	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(6-2.72)^2}{2.72} + \frac{(7-10.20)^2}{10.20} + \frac{(4-4.08)^2}{4.08} + \frac{(2-5.28)^2}{5.28} + \frac{(23-19.80)^2}{19.80} + \frac{(8-7.92)^2}{7.92}$$

$$= 3.95 + 1 + .0012 + .51 + .0003$$

$$= \underline{5.462}$$

Table No. 62

Relationship between Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage and Profession of Parents of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	6	9	10	0	25
Lower	2	12	11	0	25
Total	8	21	21	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	4	10.5	10.5	0	25
Lower	4	10.5	10.5	0	25

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(6-4)^2}{4} + \frac{(9-10.5)^2}{10.5} + \frac{(10-10.5)^2}{10.5} + \frac{(2-4)^2}{4} + \frac{(12-10.5)^2}{10.5} + \frac{(11-10.5)^2}{10.5}$$

$$= 1 + .21 + .023 + 1 + .21 + .023$$

$$= \underline{2.466}$$

Table No. 63

Relationship between the Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage and the stay in the University of the Respondent(Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Higher	0	5	4	0		9
Middle	4	19	1	0		24
Lower	4	6	7	0		17
Total :	8	30	12	0		50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	1.44	5.40	2.16	0		9
Middle	3.84	14.40	5.76	0		24
Lower	2.72	10.20	4.08	0		17

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-1.44)^2}{1.44} + \frac{(5-5.40)^2}{5.40} + \frac{(4-2.16)^2}{2.16} + \frac{(4-3.84)^2}{3.84} + \frac{(19-14.40)^2}{14.40} +$$

$$\frac{(1-5.76)^2}{5.76} + \frac{(4-2.72)^2}{2.72} + \frac{(6-10.20)^2}{10.20} + \frac{(7-4.08)^2}{4.08}$$

$$= 1.44 + .029 + 1.56 + .006 + 1.46 + 3.93 + .60 + 1.65 + 2.08$$

$$= \underline{12.755}$$

Table No. 64

Relationship between the Attitude towards inter-religious Marriage and the stay in the University of Respondent(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	2	2	2	0	6
Middle	1	7	3	0	16
Lower	5	12	11	0	28
Total :	8	21	21	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.96	2.52	2.52	0	6
Middle	2.56	6.72	6.72	0	16
Lower	4.48	11.76	11.76	0	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \frac{(2-.96)^2}{.96} + \frac{(2-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(2-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(1-2.56)^2}{2.56} + \frac{(7-6.72)^2}{6.72} + \frac{(3-6.72)^2}{6.72} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(5-4.48)^2}{4.48} + \frac{(12-11.76)^2}{11.76} + \frac{(11-11.76)^2}{11.76} \\
 &= 1.12 + .10 + .10 + .95 + .011 + .243 + .06 + .0048 + .049 \\
 &= \underline{2.6378}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 65

Frequency Distribution of Respondents in terms of dowry system.

S.No.	Preference towards dowry	Male	Female	Total
1.	Very Necessary	0	0	0
2.	Necessary to some extent	24	14	38
3.	Not necessary at all	26	36	62
4.	N.A. / D.K.	0	0	0
Total :		50	50	100

Table No. 66

Heading: See below.

(This table is the outcome of table no. 67 to 76)

Independent Variable	Opinion towards dowry	
	Male	Female
Age of the Respondent	.06 *	.28 *
Rural Urban Background	.01 *	.41 *
Income of Parents	.7 **	5.87 **
Profession of Parents	7.92 *	1.52 *
Stay in the University	4.92 **	10.58 **

* Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 3 degree of freedom (7.82)

** Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 6 degree of freedom (12.59)

Relationship between Opinion towards dowry system and other Independent Variables:

Table No. 67

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and
And the Age of the Respondent (Male)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	6	14	0	20
Lower	0	3	22	0	30
Total :	0	14	36	0	60

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F₁)

Higher	0	5.6	14.40	0	20
Lower	0	3.4	21.60	0	30

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(6-5.6)^2}{5.6} + \frac{(14-14.40)^2}{14.40} + \frac{(3-3.4)^2}{8.4} + \frac{(22-21.60)^2}{21.60}$$

$$= .028 + .011 + .019 + .0074$$

$$= \underline{0.0654}$$

Table No. 68

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and the Age of the Respondent (Female) :

<u>Observed Frequency(F)</u>					
	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	4	3	0	7
Lower	1	20	22	0	43
Total :	1	24	25	0	50

<u>Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)</u>					
Higher	.14	3.5	3.36	0	7
Lower	.86	20.5	21.64	0	43

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \frac{(0-.14)^2}{.14} + \frac{(4-3.5)^2}{3.5} + \frac{(3-3.36)^2}{3.36} + \frac{(1-.86)^2}{.86} + \frac{(20-20.5)^2}{20.5} + \frac{(22-21.64)^2}{21.64} \\ &= .14 + .071 + .038 + .022 + .012 + .0059 \\ &= \underline{0.2839} \end{aligned}$$

Table No. 70

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Urban	1	21	19	0	41
Rural	0	3	6	0	9
Total	1	24	25	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	0.82	19.68	20.5	0	41
Rural	0.18	4.32	4.5	0	9

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(1-.82)^2}{.82} + \frac{(21-19.68)^2}{19.68} + \frac{(19-20.5)^2}{20.5} + \frac{(0-.18)^2}{.18} + \frac{(3-4.32)^2}{4.32} + \frac{(6-4.5)^2}{4.5}$$

$$= .039 + .088 + .109 + .18$$

$$= \underline{0.416}$$

Table No .71

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and
Income of Parents of the Respondent (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	0	2	0	2
Middle	0	3	12	0	15
Lower	0	11	22	0	33
Total	0	14	36	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	.56	1.44	0	2
Middle	0	4.20	10.80	0	15
Lower	0	9.24	23.76	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-.56)^2}{.56} + \frac{(2-1.44)^2}{1.44} + \frac{(3-4.20)^2}{4.20} + \frac{(12-10.80)^2}{10.80} + \frac{(11-9.24)^2}{9.24} +$$

$$\frac{(22-23.76)^2}{23.76}$$

$$= .56 + .21 + .34 + .13 + .33 + .13$$

$$= \underline{1.7}$$

Table No.72

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and Income of Parents of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	3	5	0	13
Middle	0	9	5	0	14
Lower	1	7	15	0	23
Total :	1	24	25	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.26	6.24	6.50	0	13
Middle	.28	6.72	7.00	0	14
Lower	.46	11.04	11.50	0	23

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-.26)^2}{.26} + \frac{(3-6.24)^2}{6.24} + \frac{(5-6.50)^2}{6.50} + \frac{(0-.28)^2}{.28} + \frac{(9-6.72)^2}{6.72} + \frac{(5-7)^2}{7} \\ + \frac{(1-.46)^2}{.46} + \frac{(7-11.04)^2}{11.04} + \frac{(15-11.50)^2}{11.50}$$

$$= .26 + .49 + .34 + .28 + .77 + .57 + .63 + 1.47 + 1.06$$

$$= \underline{5.87}$$

Table No.73

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and
Profession of Parents of the Respondents (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	9	8	0	17
Lower	0	5	23	0	33
Total	0	14	36	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	0	4.76	12.24	0	17
Lower	0	9.24	23.76	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(9-4.76)^2}{4.76} + \frac{(8-12.24)^2}{12.24} + \frac{(5-9.24)^2}{9.24} + \frac{(23-23.76)^2}{23.76}$$

$$= 3.77 + 1.46 + 1.94 + .756$$

$$= \underline{7.926}$$

Table No. 74

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and
Profession of Parents of the Respondents(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	11	14	0	25
Lower	1	13	11	0	25
Total :	1	24	25	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.5	12	12.5	0	25
Lower	.5	12	12.5	0	25

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-.5)^2}{.5} + \frac{(11-12)^2}{12} + \frac{(14-12.5)^2}{12.5} + \frac{(1-.5)^2}{.5} + \frac{(13-12)^2}{12} + \frac{(11-12.5)^2}{12.5}$$

$$= .5 + .083 + .13 + .5 + .083 + .13$$

$$= \underline{1.526}$$

Table No. 75

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and the stay in the University of the Respondent(Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	1	8	0	9
Middle	0	5	19	0	24
Lower	0	8	9	0	17
Total	0	14	36	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	2.52	6.48	0	9
Middle	0	6.72	17.28	0	24
Lower	0	4.76	12.24	0	17

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(1-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(8-6.48)^2}{6.48} + \frac{(5-6.72)^2}{6.72} + \frac{(19-17.28)^2}{17.28} + \frac{(8-4.76)^2}{4.76} + \frac{(9-12.24)^2}{12.24}$$

$$= .91 + .356 + .44 + .171 + 2.20 + .35$$

$$= \underline{4.927}$$

Table No. 76

Relationship between the Opinion towards dowry system and the stay in the University of the Respondent (Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	0	5	1	0	6
Middle	1	3	12	0	16
Lower	0	16	12	0	28
Total :	1	24	25	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	.12	2.88	3.00	0	6
Middle	.32	7.68	8.00	0	16
Lower	.56	13.44	14.00	0	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(0-.12)^2}{.12} + \frac{(5-2.88)^2}{2.88} + \frac{(1-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(1-.32)^2}{.32} + \frac{(3-7.68)^2}{7.68} + \frac{(12-8)^2}{8} + \frac{(0-.56)^2}{.56} + \frac{(16-13.44)^2}{13.44} + \frac{(12-14)^2}{14}$$

$$= .12 + 1.56 + 1.3 + 1.44 + 2.85 + 2 + .56 + .48 + .28$$

$$= \underline{10.58}$$

Table No. 77

Frequency Distribution of Respondents in terms of Opinion towards divorce:

S.No.	Opinion about Divorcee	Male	Female	Total
1	Yes	46	41	87
2	No	4	9	13
3	N.A./D.K.	0	0	
Total;		50	50	100

Table No. 78

(This table is the outcome of table No.79 to 83)

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and the other Independent Variables:

Independent Variable	Opinion towards divorce	
	Male	Female
Age of the Respondent	.40 *	3.41 *
Rural Urban Background	.06 *	.35 *
Income of Parents	2.23 **	1.92 **
Profession of Parents	2.23 *	3.36 *
Stay in the University	1.53 **	7.45 **

* Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 2 degree of freedom (5.99)

** Insignificant at 5% level of significance and 4 degree of freedom (9.49)

Table No. 79

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and the Age of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	19	1	0	0	20
Lower	27	3	0	0	30
Total	46	4	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	13.40	1.6	0	0	20
Lower	27.60	2.4	0	0	30

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(19-13.40)^2}{13.40} + \frac{(1-1.6)^2}{1.6} + \frac{(27-27.60)^2}{27.60} + \frac{(3-2.4)^2}{2.4}$$

$$= .019 + .225 + .013 + .15$$

$$= \underline{0.407}$$

Table No. 80

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and the Age of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	4	3	0	0	7
Lower	37	6	0	0	43
Total	41	9	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	5.74	1.26	0	0	7
Lower	35.26	7.74	0	0	43

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(4-5.74)^2}{5.74} + \frac{(3-1.26)^2}{1.26} + \frac{(37-35.26)^2}{35.26} + \frac{(6-7.74)^2}{7.74}$$

$$= .527 + 2.40 + .085 + .399$$

$$= \underline{3.411}$$

Table No. 81

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent (Male):

Observed Frequency (F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Urban	20	2	0		22
Rural	26	2	0		28
Total	46	4	0		50

Corresponding Expected Frequency (F1)

Urban	20.24	1.76	0		22
Rural	25.76	2.24	0		28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(20-20.24)^2}{20.24} + \frac{(2-1.76)^2}{1.76} + \frac{(26-25.76)^2}{25.76} + \frac{(2-2.24)^2}{2.24}$$

$$= .0023 + .032 + .0022 + .025$$

$$= \underline{0.062}$$

Table No. 32

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and the Rural Urban Background of the Respondent (Female) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	Total
Urban	33	8	0	41
Rural	8	1	0	9
Total	41	9	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Urban	33.62	7.38	0	41
Rural	7.38	1.62	0	9

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(33-33.62)^2}{33.62} + \frac{(8-7.38)^2}{7.38} + \frac{(0-7.38)^2}{7.38} + \frac{(1-1.62)^2}{1.62}$$

$$= .011 + .052 + .052 + .237$$

$$= \underline{0.352}$$

Table No. 83

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and
Income of Parents of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	2	0	0	0	2
Middle	15	0	0	0	15
Lower	29	4	0	0	33
Total	46	4	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	1.84	.16	0	0	2
Middle	13.80	1.2	0	0	15
Lower	30.36	2.64	0	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F_1)^2}{F_1} +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(2-1.84)^2}{1.84} + \frac{(0-.16)^2}{.16} + \frac{(15-13.8)^2}{13.8} + \frac{(0-1.2)^2}{1.2} + \frac{(29-30.36)^2}{30.36} +$$

$$\frac{(4-2.64)^2}{2.64}$$

$$= .013 + .16 + .104 + 1.2 + .060 + .70$$

$$= \underline{2.237}$$

Table No. 34

Relationship between Opinion towards divorce and the Income of Parents of the Respondent(Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	4	Total
Higher	9	4	0	0	13
Middle	12	2	0	0	14
Lower	20	3	0	0	23
Total	41	9	0	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	10.66	2.34	0	0	13
Middle	11.43	2.52	0	0	14
Lower	18.36	4.14	0	0	23

Putting the values in the formula, $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(9-10.66)^2}{10.66} + \frac{(4-2.34)^2}{2.34} + \frac{(12-11.43)^2}{11.43} + \frac{(2-2.52)^2}{2.52} + \frac{(20-18.36)^2}{18.36} +$$

$$\frac{(3-4.14)^2}{4.14}$$

$$= .25 + 1.17 + .023 + .10 + .063 + .313$$

$$= \underline{1.924}$$

Table No. 35

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and
Profession of Parents of the Respondent (Male) :

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	Total
Higher	17	0	0	17
Lower	29	4	0	33
Total :	46	4	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	15.64	1.36	0	17
Lower	30.36	2.64	0	33

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(17-15.64)^2}{15.64} + \frac{(0-1.36)^2}{1.36} + \frac{(29-30.36)^2}{30.36} + \frac{(4-2.64)^2}{2.64} +$$

$$= .113 + 1.36 + .060 + .70$$

$$= \underline{2.233}$$

Table No. 36

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and Profession of Parents of the Respondent (Female):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	Total
Higher	23	2	0	25
Lower	18	7	0	25
Total	41	9	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	20.5	4.5	0	25
Lower	20.5	4.5	0	25

Putting the values in the formula, $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + \dots + \dots$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(23-20.5)^2}{20.5} + \frac{(2-4.5)^2}{4.5} + \frac{(18-20.5)^2}{20.5} + \frac{(7-4.5)^2}{4.5} +$$

$$= .30 + 1.33 + .30 + 1.33$$

$$= \underline{3.36}$$

Table No. 37

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and the stay in the University of the Respondent (Male):

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	Total
Higher	9	0	0	9
Middle	21	3	0	24
Lower	16	1	0	17
Total	46	4	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	8.28	.72	0	9
Middle	22.08	1.92	0	24
Lower	15.64	1.36	0	17

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(9-8.28)^2}{8.28} + \frac{(0-.72)^2}{.72} + \frac{(21-22.08)^2}{22.08} + \frac{(3-1.92)^2}{1.92} + \frac{(16-15.64)^2}{15.64} +$$

$$+ \frac{(1-1.36)^2}{1.36}$$

$$= .062 + .72 + .052 + .60 + .008 + .095$$

$$= \underline{1.537}$$

Table No. 38

Relationship between the Opinion towards divorce and the stay in the University of the Respondent(Female)

Observed Frequency(F)

	1	2	3	Total
Higher	3	3	0	6
Middle	13	3	0	16
Lower	25	3	0	28
Total :	41	9	0	50

Corresponding Expected Frequency(F1)

Higher	4.92	1.03	0	6
Middle	13.12	2.33	0	16
Lower	22.96	5.04	0	28

Putting the values in the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(F - F1)^2}{F1} + + +$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(3-4.92)^2}{4.92} + \frac{(3-1.03)^2}{1.03} + \frac{(13-13.12)^2}{13.12} + \frac{(3-2.33)^2}{2.33} + \frac{(25-22.96)^2}{22.96} + \frac{(9-5.04)^2}{5.04}$$

$$= .749 + 3.41 + .001 + .005 + .131 + 3.11$$

$$= 7.457$$

APPENDIX - II

- Questionnaire

- Bibliography

MARRIAGE NORMS AMONG THE STUDENTS OF A.M.U.

1. Sample Serial No.

1-3

2. Name and Address

3. Sex: (1) Male (2) Female

4. Present Marital Status :

1) Single (2) Married

3) Widow (4) Separated

5. Age of the respondent:

1) Upto 18 2) 18-20 3) 20-22

4) 22-24 5) 24-26 6) 26-28

7) 28-30 8) 30-above

6. Class:

1). B.A./B.Sc./B.Comp.

2) M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.

3). L.L.B.

4). M.B.B.S.

5). B.U.M.M.S.

6). Engineering

7. Educational Background:

Class	Intitution	Results
	1.Urban	3.Ist
	2.Rural	2.IInd
		1.IIIrd
High School/ Higher Secondary	3	9
Interme- diate/P.U.G.	10	10

8

9

10

11

B.A./B.Sc./ 12
B.Com.

13

M.A./M.Sc./ 14
M.Com.

15

8. Religion:

1. Hindu 2. Muslim
3. Sikh 4. Christian

9. Caste (if any) :

1. Upper 2. Middle
3. Lower 4. N.A./D.K.

10. To which place do you belong

1. Rural 2. Urban

11. Length of time in this University:

1. New Commer 2. 2 - 3
3. 3 - 4 4. 4 - 5
5. 5 - 6 6. 6 - 7
7. 7 - 8 8. 8 - above

12. Mention total number of schooling completed:

Higher/High School University

.....
.....

13. How many persons do you live in your family?

	Male	Relation	Female	Relation	Total
Adults					
Children					
Total					

12 13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

14. Type of the family:

1) Nuclear 12 point

3) External

15. Income of your parents:

1). Upto 300

2). 200-400

3). 400-700

4). 700-1000

5). 1000-1500

6). 1500-2000

7). 2000-3000

8). 3000-Above.

16. How many the earning members in your family:

Family Income:

1. Upto - 200

2). 200-400

3. 400-700

4). 700-1000

5. 1000-1500

6). 1500-2000

7. 2000-3000

8). 3000-Above.

17. Education of parents:

1. Illiterate 2). Upto primary

3. Upto Middle 4). Upto High School

5). Upto Intermediate

6). Upto graduation

7). Upto post graduation

8). N.A./D.K.

Father 31

Mother 32

(d)

33

18. What is the profession of your father/guardian:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1). I.A.S. Officer | 2). Doctor |
| 3). Engineering | 4). University Lecturer |
| 5). Managerial Service | 6). Lawyer |
| 7). Agriculture | 8). Army Officer |
| 9). Police Service | 10). Business |

34

19. Do you think that religion is very important, important to some extent, less important or not at all important for a person like you.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1). Very important | 2). Important |
| 3). Important to some extent | 4). Less important |
| 5). Not important at all | 6). N.A./D.K. |

35

20. Are you punctual about prayers:

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1). Yes | 2). No |
|---------|--------|

36

21. How many times do you go to your place of worship:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1). 5 times a day | 2). 4 times a day |
| 3). 3 times a day | 4). 2 times a day |
| 5). Once a day | 6). Once a week |
| 7). Twice a year | 8). N.A./D.K. |

37

22. Where do you plan to be married:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1). At home | 2). At the place of your worship |
| 3). At the court | 4). Else where specify. |

38

23. What in your opinion is preferable age of marriage for Boys and Girls.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Up to 20 | 2). 20-22 |
| 3. 22-24 | 4). 24-26 |
| 5. 26-28 | 6). 28-30 |
| 7. 30-above | |

39

Boys 38

Girls 39

24. At what age do you plan to be married:

☐ 40

1) Up to 20

2). 20-22

3) 22-24

4). 24-26

5) 26-28

6). 28-30

7) 30-above

25. What type of man/woman do you like to choose as your life partner:

☐ 41

1). Very good looking

2). Good looking

3). Fairly good looking

4). Plain looking

5). Very plain looking person

26. Which type of marriage do you prefer for yourself:

☐ 42

1). Marriage arranged by parents

2). Love Marriage

27. Now I want to ask your opinion regarding some of the attribute which a person like you wants to see in his/her life partners. You are only to indicate your agreement or disagreement with the statement:-

☐ 43

☐ 44

☐ 45

☐ 46

☐ 47

1. He/She should be very good looking and smart

Agree (2)	N.A./ D.K. (0)	Disagree (1)

2. He/She should be well mannered well dressed and smart.

3. He/She should be have a sound economical background.

4. He/She should be have sound highly educated.

5. He/She should be considerable enough to adjust himself/herself with me.

48 49

TOTAL SCORE

23. Following are the few statements about the attribute of a life partner. Choose one answer only:-

56

- 1). My life partner should be more handsome irrespective of the fact that he/she is economically sound.
- 2). My life partner should be economically sound irrespective of the fact that he/she is handsome and beautiful.
- 3). My life partner should be highly educated irrespective of the fact that he/she is handsome, beautiful and economically sound.

29. Generally people expect something from their life partners. What are the things which do you expect from your life partner. Please indicate your agreement and disagreement only.

1. He/She should be completely subordinated to me.
2. He/She should be an earning member.
3. He/She should take interest in household affairs.
4. He/She should not dominate me.

Agree (2)	N.A./ D.K. (0)	Disagree (1)

51

52

53

54

55 56

TOTAL SCORE

30. What is your opinion about dowry. To what extent it is helpful for newly married couple to settle in the life.

- 1). Very necessary
- 2). Necessary to some extent
- 3). Not necessary at all.
- 4). N.A./D.K.

57

31. Do you think that the abolition of dowry is necessary to candidate social evils.

1. Fully agree
- 2). Agree to some extent
3. Not agree at all.
- 4). N.A./D.K.

58

32. What do you think about inter-caste marriage. Do you prefer to marry with a man/woman of her caste:

- 1). Yes very much 2). to some extent
3). Not at all 4). N.A./D.K.

☐ 59

33. What do you think about inter-religious marriage. Do you prefer to marry with a man/woman of other religions:-

1. Yes very much 2). to some extent
3. Not not at all 4). N.A./D.K.

☐ 60

34. Generally a man is allowed to marry with more than one woman..

1. Yes very much 2). To some extent
3. No not at all 4). N.A./D.K.

☐ 61

35. What will you do in your case. Will you want to marry with more than one woman/or allow your husband to marry with more than one wife.

1. Yes 2). No 3). N.A./D.K.

☐ 62

36. Generally a women is not allowed to marry more than one husband. What do you think about this. Do you appreciate it;

- 1). Yes very much 2) To some extent
3). No not at all 4) N.A./D.K.

☐ 63

37. What will you do in your case. Will you want to marry with more than one husband/allow your wife to marry with more than one husband.

1. Yes 2). No 3). N.A./D.K.

☐ 64

38. What is your opinion about divorce. Do you think it necessary in case adjustment is not possible with the life partner;

1. Yes 2). No 3). N.A./D.K.

☐ 65

39. It is said that the relationship between husband and wife is permanent and it cannot be broken at any cost. What is your opinion about this;

- 1). Yes 2). No 3) N.A./D.K.

☐ 66

